

NEWS OF THE DAY

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

A woman's peace festival was held in Washington to-day in the chapel of the Young Men's Christian Association. The design was to help the movement to substitute arbitration instead of war as a means of settling national difficulties. A number of prominent female suffragists were in attendance.

A dispatch from Niagara yesterday, says: "A painter named McCulloch, while on one of the bridges on Three Sisters Island, Niagara Falls, fell off the scaffold and was carried by the current near the edge of the falls, when he caught on a rock, where he is still hanging. Great excitement prevails in the vicinity."

The dam of the Colchester Wheel Works, in Colchester, Connecticut, broke away yesterday morning, carrying with it the building used as the spoke mill and two bridges. One hundred feet of the most substantial part of the dam, which had been built twenty years, and was considered perfectly safe, was also carried off.

The Bowdoin College students have won a substantial victory in their rebellion against the authorities. They refused to undergo military instruction, and the Faculty will omit it at the end of the collegiate year, which is now nearly at hand. With that understanding the students returned to the College.

The red-carriers of New York, by order of the Laborers' United Benevolent Society, struck yesterday for higher wages. This strike necessarily prevents the bricklayers and masons from working, and is likely to cause much distress.

The decrease of the public debt during the past month was nearly four and a half millions of dollars.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday was that of Peter Negley as Assistant Treasurer at Baltimore.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Windom reported a bill for changing the Bureau of Statistics into the Bureau of Internal Commerce, and enlarging its duties and powers. A bill was passed amending the laws relating to patents, copyrights and trade marks. The bill appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a naval monument in Washington was passed. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee, with amendments increasing the total to \$5,570,705; most of the amendments were agreed to, and the bill was then laid over. The West Point Appropriation bill was passed with some slight amendments. Favorable reports were made on bills to remove the political disabilities of a number of ex Confederates. The bill for the reconstruction of a bridge over the Anacostia, near the present Navy Yard bridge, was passed. A petition was laid before the Senate asking for legal discriminations against all members of secret societies, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The select committee on transportation was directed to inquire and report whether any legislation is necessary to regulate commerce passing from one State to another across navigable streams.

In the House of Representatives a bill was introduced to abolish the present Government of the District of Columbia and place it under the control of a Municipal Assembly elected by the people. It constitutes the District into one municipality, to be governed by an assembly of forty-eight members, to be elected annually. It abolishes the offices of Governor, Secretary, the Board of Public Works, and provides for the cancellation of all existing contracts for public improvements. A proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of U. S. Senators by the people was submitted. The Senate amendments to the Centennial bill were concurred in and the bill passed. Mr. Randall giving notice that the Pennsylvania delegation did not consider themselves bound not to urge a money appropriation from Congress in the future. The amended tariff bill was passed with an additional section taxing sales of gold and stocks one-twentieth of one per cent. The House passed a bill directing the Attorney General to demand payment from the Pacific Railroad of their debts to the Government, and to bring suit if payment is not made in a reasonable time. A bill was also passed exempting from taxation all banks that do business simply from savings banks and the deposits in them. The House held an evening session, but transacted no business of importance, except passing a bill intended to protect the Italian children who are brought to this country and held in slavery by the padrones.

ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, June 1.—A special from Little Rock to the Democrat says Sheriff Vaughn, County Treasurer and Supervisor Murphy, and several other leading Republicans of Jefferson county were arrested a week ago for treason and thrown into jail. Only two of these gentlemen were in Brooks' service, or had anything to do with the late troubles. John A. Williams, attorney for these parties, was also arrested and confined in jail. Trial was demanded on Saturday, but both trial and bond were refused, and all the parties are still in prison.

The Little Rock Gazette says Governor Baxter will not approve of an amnesty act. Arms are being sent daily to counties in the State where Republicans have a majority to arm the militia, with a design to intimidate and overawe colored voters, and prevent the election of Republicans to the Constitutional Convention.

E. W. Thompson, Baxter's Chief of Staff, on Saturday notified Judge Warwick of the Chancery Court, and Thomas C. Peake, Justice of the Peace, that martial law still exists, and that they must govern themselves accordingly.

THE OYSTER CROP THREATENED.—The oyster raisers of Fair Haven are in a serious state of mind in reference to the oyster crop in the harbor, fearing an entire failure of the same. Thousands upon thousands of bushels are of course involved, representing a large amount of money. Where oysters have been taken up late in various portions of the oyster grounds, the bivalves are found dead by the wholesale, and it is believed by some of the dealers that the trouble is general throughout the grounds, the loss in which case would be heavy. Natives and planted oysters both are taken up dead in large quantities. The dealers and raisers do not know how to account for the trouble and are naturally greatly exercised over the business.—*New Haven Journal*.

TRANSFER OF STOCK.—Thursday the Board of Public Works transferred to W. A. Little and William H. Fitzhugh, the commissioners appointed by Judge Wellford, \$20,000 in State bonds that had been deposited by Finch & Co., contractors, to secure the faithful performance of their contract for work upon the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville railroad. The commissioners are instructed to sell the bonds and distribute the proceeds among the creditors of the contractors.—*Fredericksburg News*.

WOMAN'S PROGRESS.—One of the most remarkable features of the new Illinois law concerning married women is the authorization of civil suits between husband and wife. A married woman may do business on her own account, with the same rights and liabilities as if she were unmarried, except as to partnership business, which she cannot enter without her husband's consent, unless he is idiotic or insane, has abandoned or deserted her, or is confined in the penitentiary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Herald's London special says as the Prince Saxe-Weimar was leaving his residence to attend a levee he was fired upon by an unknown assassin, who escaped. The prince was not hurt. He had previously received threatening letters, as had also the Duke of Cambridge and Disraeli.

LONDON, June 1.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir H. Wolff moved that the salary of the British Minister at Washington be reduced. The motion was rejected by 59 to 2.

The debate on the salary of the British Minister at Washington was unusually interesting. It arose from the fact that the approval of the House was required to an increase of salary proposed by the Government.

Sir H. Wolff moved the amount the Government recommended be reduced \$5,000. He said he opposed the increase because Sir Edward Thornton's residence at Washington had been signaled by a series of diplomatic disasters and because Americans would regard such an increase as a mark of continuance by the present Government of the appropriation which the late Government lavished upon the negotiation of the Washington treaty.

The Secretary of the Foreign Department stated that no blame could attach to Sir Edward Thornton for the conduct or result of the negotiations with the United States, and he stated that the reason for adding to the salary was simply because the expense of living in Washington had increased. After the defeat of his (Mr. Wolff's) motion, no further objection was made.

Wilkie Collins makes another appeal for assistance for Buller, the elocutionist, whose illness continues, and whose destitute condition is attributable to the fact that the proceeds of his readings have been largely devoted to charitable objects.

LONDON, June 1.—The Viceroy of India telegraphs that rain has been general north of the Ganges, and portions of the country south of the river have been visited with rain. Fears of further distress have been measurably allayed.

LONDON, June 2.—6 a. m.—The Times contradicts the reports of the complete withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from Boston because of scarcity of freight, and states that the only change to be made is that some of the steamers which go to Boston will return by way of New York.

PARIS, June 1.—The Left Centre, at a meeting to-day, took action toward an alliance with the Centre.

A motion was drawn up declaring for the establishment of a republican government, which all the members of the Left will sign in the hope that the Right Centre will support it when submitted to the Assembly.

M. Gambetta has gone to Auxerre, where he is to deliver an important speech on the political situation.

PARIS, June 1.—The Catholic Club gave a banquet to the American pilgrims to-day. Comte de Saur occupied the chair, and proposed toasts to the Pope and the American bishops, which were received with great enthusiasm. Judge Theard, of New Orleans, gave a sentiment in honor of Catholic France in an eloquent speech, reviving memories of Rochambeau and Lafayette. Forbes, Swanger and others made remarks.

In the Assembly this evening the Municipal Electoral and Organization bills passed their second reading.

BAYONNE, June 1.—The national forces have entered Chérel, dispersing a body of four thousand Carlists.

OTTAWA, June 1.—The Citizen learns that Senator Brown, the Canadian Commissioner at Washington, has sent a partial draft of the proposed reciprocity treaty to Ottawa, and that the Government approves of the general features thereof. The chief details of the schemes are subjects for further interchange of views.

Mr. Bussemer is about launching his ship, with a cabin balanced in the centre to prevent sea sickness, and Capt. Dieck has at Blackwall just completed a vessel intended to cross the channel without the usual distressing and violent motion. The idea of Capt. Dieck is that of two ships connected by an arch throughout, and between the two are the paddle wheels, which are thus in the middle. Should the experiment prove successful, the short rolls, or chops of the cross seas, will be counterbalanced by the double keel, while the pitching may be overcome to a great extent by the length of the vessel.

EGGS ACTUALLY.—The "News" records the feat of a Stafford duck, that laid three eggs in one day, but the Charleston Free Press tells of a hen in that county (Jefferson) that laid three, four and more eggs per day, until at last she apparently "bumped" herself and laid in one day a cool dozen. Mr. R. W. Hart, of this place, has a duck that laid three eggs last week, two of which had a hole, or mouth in the end of them, and the third, a well formed egg, with what appeared to be a regularly formed stopper on the one end.—*Fredericksburg Herald*.

Judge Wm. J. Robertson has been appointed by Governor Kemper to assist Attorney General R. T. Daniel in the Virginia-Maryland boundary line dispute.

DIED.

At his residence, in Prince William county, of pneumonia, on Monday, the 18th of May, 1874, JAMES HOWISON, in the 70th year of his age. He was an honest man, a kind friend and good neighbor. He leaves a large number of relations and friends to mourn their loss.—*Baltimore, Washington and Fredericksburg papers please copy*.

On the 30th of May, at St. Julien, near Fredericksburg, Mrs. GABRIELLA BROCKENBROUGH BROOKE, relict of the late F. E. Brooke, esq., and daughter of the late Col. Jno. Ambler, of Jamestown, Va., in the 60th year of her age.

At the residence of her son, M. H. Mountjoy, in Stafford county, May 26, Mrs. CATHERINE S. MOUNTJOY, widow of James Mountjoy, in the 67th year of her age.

In Washington, on the night of the 30th ult., LILLIE J., youngest child of John T. and Josephine Clark, aged 2 years and 10 months.

JUST RECEIVED.—J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

Another of those beautiful MARSHALL & SMITH 74 OCT. ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with carved legs, and warranted for five years. It is a well made and reliable instrument, sweet and full toned, with all the late improvements. Price \$550. It is just the Piano for persons not willing to pay \$650 for the same style and pattern made by leading makers.

There is also a nice 7 OCT. ROSEWOOD PIANO, in good order, for \$300, a good German one, for \$300—both bargains—and fine second-hand Knabe & Co's. Pianos and others, ranging from \$225 to \$275. Call and see them at V. BECKER'S Piano and Music store, my 29-1w 112 King st., Alexandria, Va.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Building Committee of this College will receive sealed proposals until JULY 1st for the manufacture of ONE TO TWO MILLIONS OF GOOD HARD BRICKS—the number to be at the option of the committee; the bricks to be burned by November 1st. Payments will be made as the work progresses, and the contractor will be required to give bond and security for the faithful performance of his contract. The committee reserves the right to reject all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to V. E. Shepherd, Secretary Board of Visitors.

H. BLACK, Rector, Blacksburg, Va., je 1-1m

[COMMUNICATED.] PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY—No. 3.

To foretell what the result of a measure will be before its adoption, or an opportunity given to test its merits, is not an easy matter, but the dullest intellect can comprehend its effects on trade and society after it has become a fixed law of the land and a fair trial extended. This country has had many trials during the present century; high and low, and the results of each are on record, and constitute a very prominent part in the political, financial and business history of the country. If, at any time, a high tariff was an evil, and a low tariff a benefit, how easy it can be proven by the records of the country, giving dates, facts and figures. Why will politicians and pretended statesmen argue and quibble over the question of tariffs, when a little time earnestly devoted to examining the records, "the very soul and body of the times," will remove all doubts at once. If a careful investigation sustains the charges that the protection system in a majority of cases, has been detrimental to the welfare of this nation, no sane man would hesitate a moment to give his influence and vote to prevent a recurrence of the evil. But "honor's the rub!" The most determined research will totally fail to sustain such a charge. Such an instance cannot be found in the records of the country; but on the contrary the benefits of high tariffs can be demonstrated so clear, and so positive that the "wayfarer man, though a fool need not err" in his conclusions!

Referring to history, we find the following significant passage: "In 1824 the distress of the country again forced the subject of our National Industry upon the attention of Congress." The protective system enforced in 1812 expired by its own limitation in 1816; then followed eight years of almost free trade; yet, in 1824, the "distress" of the country was again forced upon the attention of Congress. The same faithful historian thus explains the cause of this "distress": "Our exports had dwindled to an inconsiderable amount, while our imports of foreign goods had largely increased; the country was drained of its currency—its lifeblood; disorder and embarrassment had been introduced into all our domestic affairs; manufactures were depressed, and neither cotton or wool found here any sale; the produce of the farmer was stored in his barns a dead weight upon his hands; bankruptcy pervaded every class, blighting their energy and blasting their hopes; the price of labor was reduced almost to a level with that of the impoverished nations of Europe; the value of property had fallen nearly fifty per cent, in eight years, &c. It became the duty of Congress to examine the causes of this wide spread and undeniable distress, and in the opinion of the committee to whose charge the subject was entrusted, the lack of efficient protection to our home industry was the great central cause of all the suffering of the land, and a bill was accordingly reported, revising the tariff of 1816, and placing American industry in a far higher and more independent position than ever before occupied."

On the 16th of April, 1824, a bill, protective in all its features, passed the House by a vote of 107 to 102, and soon after became a law, and what says history of its effects on the country: "The whole face of the country was improved; all her great interests were aroused to life; the home markets being protected from the floods of foreign goods, the currency of the country was kept at home; land steadily rose in value, and the prosperity of the people seemed placed on a secure and permanent foundation. Such was the operation of the tariff of 1824, as shown by the experience of the seven years following its establishment."

Here we have two pictures graphically drawn; eight years of free trade and seven years of protection. If any one will take the trouble to examine the business and financial history of this country for the past seventy years, he will find precisely the same results; free trade and distress; protection and prosperity! Advocates of low tariffs prove it to the contrary if you can, or hereafter and forever, hold your peace.

A ZEBRA IN HARNESS.—It had hitherto been thought impossible to domesticate the zebra and train it to render any service as a beast of draught or burden. For some time past the Paris Jardin d'Acclimatation has had a carriage drawn by those animals, and although their action in harness was somewhat unsteady, they showed exemplary docility. A further progress has now been made, and one may be seen carrying children on its back round the gardens. The victory over a nature believed to be indomitable was, however, only obtained after the most patient efforts, and two years' instruction was necessary to arrive at the desired result.—*Galignani*.

PROLIFIC COWS.—Mr. James Charters, of Spotsylvania county, has two cows, one of which had two calves in eleven months and twenty days; the other had two calves in eleven months and five days.—*Fred. News*.

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 2.—Wheat is dull at yesterday's quotations; offerings of 608 bushels, with sales of red at 133, 137, 138 and 160, according to quality—latter figures for prime. Corn is in fair receipt, and prices are 12c off; sales of mixed at 80 and 84, with offerings of 2912 bushels. Oats are in light receipt, with sales at 65.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 2, 1874.

SUN ROSE..... 439 MOON SETS..... 10 2
SUN SETS..... 7 17

ARRIVED.

Schr Abbie Pitman, Boston, to F A Reed.

SAILED.

Steamer New York, Philadelphia, by F A Reed.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Curriamora, by F A Reed.

Steamer Columbia, Baltimore, by W Wheat.

Schr E R Kirk, Jersey City, by American Coal Co.

Schr L P Pharo, Boston, by Hampshire and Richmond Coal Co.

Schr Mattie A Franklin, Boston, by John P Agnew.

Schr J Y Smith, Washington, by William A Smoot.

PASSED DOWN.

Schrs William Kaezel and Harriet Thomas, from Georgetown.

MEMORANDA.

Schrs J M Richards, for New Haven, and W Allen, hence at New York 31st.

Schr D Gifford, hence, at Boston 3rd.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrivals.—Boats G E Porter, W E Bell, M D Connel, J A Anderson, H C Flagg, S Lloyd, J J Swift, Maj E L Moore and W J Boethe, to American Coal Co; Lucinda and A Sherman, to George's Creek Coal Co; Lucinda and Nannie, to Blasen Avon Coal Co; K A Wagley, to New Central Coal Co.

Departures.—Boats W E Bell, J R Anderson, Lucinda, Lillie and Nannie, H C Flagg and J J Swift.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of LEVI DEMING, deceased, late of the county of Fairfax, and State of Virginia, are hereby notified to come forward and pay the same within six months from the date hereof, and all having claims against said estate are also required to present the same for payment within said period.

je 1-1m HARMON S. BARNUM.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Those in arrears will please take notice that unless their bills are settled by June 5th ensuing, the gas will be closed off from their premises. je 28-45 J. ROXBURY, Supt.

[COMMUNICATED.]

I have recently noticed communications in the Gazette from gentlemen who reside in the Eighth Congressional District, deprecating a convention for the purpose of selecting a candidate of the Conservative party of the district for Congress; opposing the re-election of Gen. Hunter; insisting that Col. Mosby is about the only man for the place in the district; eulogizing Col. Mosby as one of the staunchest Conservatives in Virginia, yet as the peculiar favorite of Gen. Grant, and whose election is ardently desired by the President as a peace offering to the party in power from the Eighth District. Taking it for granted that this is true, it is the first time in our history that the executive head of one party has manifested an ardent desire for the election of an opponent to a place of such importance. Under the circumstances people are naturally suspicious that the President must look upon the Colonel as an adversary rather than so good a Conservative. But take it for granted that Col. Mosby's eulogists are correct, and that he is as good and true a Southern man as when at the head of his battalion he defeated Major Forbes at Mount Zion Church, and that the President from a break of fancy desires to see whether the Colonel will make an average Conservative Congressman, the question arises what are we to gain by indulging this fancy? Will Mr. Grant in payment crush with his veto the pending enormity to the South, the negro and the North as well, the Civil Rights bill? Certainly not. Who can afford to lose 800,000 votes in a contest for the next Presidency? We can expect from him nothing further than that his executive patronage in the district will be extended in the future as in the past to new converts to his party, who will be snuffing around for the spoils of office, many of whom, perhaps, will be able only to bring such recommendations for office as the Hoosier did; namely, that he was "too lazy to work and afraid to steal," and this can do the rank and file of the district no good unless the President will take them all from among us and set them up in Washington.

It is generally admitted that the Eighth District is suffering under some ill present and some looming up in the near future, but it is not thought here that either Col. Mosby or Gen. Grant will be taken as a panacea for those ills, present or prospective. "Sere" seems to think the Conservative party of the Eighth District is sick. The disease is certainly Radicalism. They are taking periodical doses of opposition to prevent the cure of the disease, and finally to effect a complete cure. The old superstition that "the hair of the dog will cure the bite" is long since exploded, and we will not be apt to take Radicalism to cure it. We do not know who the authors of the various articles referred to are, and are unwilling to be understood as classing them or their favorite as Radicals. The tactics of the Radical party in Virginia are opposed to conventions in the opposite party, however, and the gentlemen must acknowledge that their course will raise the question; are they not in bad company?

Louisiana and South Carolina are to-day bound hand and foot and prospering under the tender mercies of Radical domination. They were brought to their present condition by a resident and imported Radical majority, aided by the strong arm of Gen. Grant's government at Washington. It is more than hinted to us that if Col. Mosby were elected to Congress from the Eighth District, Virginia would be at once the recipient of innumerable favors from the executive. This idea must be based upon the theory that Gen. Grant would at once change his politics, or regard the Colonel as a convert to his political views and reward him accordingly. But why is Gen. Grant so anxious for the election of his friend from the Eighth District? Has he read lately the little piece of wood to make a handle for his axe?

The Conservatives in every Congressional District in Virginia will doubtless hold conventions (try another dose of the medicine which has heretofore proved so beneficial.) Any gentleman desiring to represent his district and coming before the convention as a thoroughly pronounced Conservative will, no doubt, have his claims properly considered. He who calls himself a Conservative and yet runs as an independent candidate will, to say the least, be considered as keeping very bad company. Nothing is more certain than that Gen. Hunter or any other gentleman as well qualified as he, and as acceptable to the party, who receives the nomination of the Conservative convention of the Eighth District, will be elected to Congress.

D.

GEORGE R. HILL & CO.,

Steam Cracker & Cake Bakers,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

je 15-1f

VEGETINE! VEGETINE! VEGETINE!

For Ulcers and Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head and Ringworm. Vegetine has never failed to effect a permanent cure. Just received at

my 18 WARFIELD & HALL'S.

WE HAVE in store the following preparations for the HAIR: Burnett's Cocoaine, Ayer's Hair Vigor, Hall's Renewer, Lyon's Katharine, Kendall's Ambrosia, Phalon's Vitalic, &c., &c. HENRY COOK & CO., 107 King street.

NOTICE.—BUCK'S BRANDY—I have this day received another supply of the above Brandy, which is warranted strictly pure, suitable for medicinal purposes. Put up in bottles at 50c each. W. F. CREIGHTON, 85 King street.

AGRICULTURAL SALT.

A lot of dirty Salt, suitable for agricultural purposes, for sale by my 15 HOOE & JOHNSTON.

BUGGY and WAGON SHAFTS, Rims and Spokes, of extra quality, and at low prices. Call at 88 King st., on the corner. J. T. CREIGHTON & SON.

JUST RECEIVED—Another new style of PARASOL, very handsome and cheap. Call and see them. D. F. WITMER CO., my 16 186 and 170 King street.

SARDINES, in half and quarter boxes, a full supply just received. GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, 186 and 170 King street.

CHOICE BRANDS OF CIGARS and SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCOES at 147 King street. WM. F. BROOKES.

CAROLINA RICE, a prime article, just received and for sale by GEO. MCBURNEY & SON, 186 and 170 King street.

CHOW CHOW and MIXED PICKLES, by the gallon, quart and pint, for sale at 147 King street. WM. F. BROOKES.

UPTON HERBERT'S PRINTED BUTTER, also Haight's, just received by my 30 G. WM. RAMSAY.

PARASOLS—A new supply. Call and see them at No. 62 King street. R. L. WOOD.

YOU CAN BUY THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR in town at 147 King street. WM. F. BROOKES.

BELTS! BELTS!—A large assortment of Leather and Elastic Belts, cheap at my 30 FERGUSON'S HAIR DEPOT.

PREPARED MUSTARD for table use, for sale at 147 King street. WM. F. BROOKES.

PRIME FRESH NEW YORK BUTTER just received by my 19 J. C. MILBURN.

HERRING—Eastern and Potomac—at market rates by my 18 R. M. LAWSON.

AUCTION SALES.

By Green & Wise.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria county, Va., rendered at the August term, 1868 in the suit of Edlin and others, plaintiffs, vs. The Mechanical Building Association, the undersigned, Commissioner, thereinafter named, will sell, on FRIDAY, July 3d, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., in front of the Mans on House Hotel, in the city of Alexandria, by public auction, the following described REAL ESTATE:

No. 1.—L. D. Harrison's LOT, on the west side of Fayette street, between King and Cameron 19 ft. by 81 ft. to a 10 ft. alley, 119 feet north of the middle of the square; subject to a rent charge of \$6, payable on first July.

No. 2.—Hugh Labram's LOT ON GROUND, on Fairfax street, between King and Prince, 32 ft. 9 in. by 125 ft. 9 in.

No. 3.—Hugh Labram's TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING and LOT, on Water street, between King and Prince, 22 ft. 34 in. by 123 ft. 6 in.

No. 4.—Caleb L. Richards' LOT and TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, on ground rent, on the east side of Payne street, between King and Cameron, 13 ft. by 80 ft. to a 10 ft. alley.

No. 5.—Andrew W. Eastlack's TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING and LOT, on the north side of Queen street, between Royal and Fairfax, 45 ft. 2 in. by 88 ft. 8 in., 145 ft. 24 in. north of Fairfax street.

No. 6.—Richard W. Robinson's TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on the south side of Queen street, between Alfred and Patrick, 21 ft. by 100 ft. deep to an alley 15 ft. wide.

Terms: One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in 6, 12 and 18 months; the bonds of the purchaser, with good security, bearing interest from the day of sale, to be taken for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained until the entire purchase money is paid. Conveyancing at the expense of the purchaser.

je 2-1s C. W. WATTLES, Comm'r.

By Green & Wise.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Alexandria county, Va., rendered at November term, 1868, in the suit of The Potomac Building Association, p'ts, vs. Jesse Woodward and others, defendants, the undersigned, commissioner, therein named, will proceed to sell, by public auction, on FRIDAY, July 3d, 1874, at 12 o'clock m., in front of the Harrison House Hotel, in the city of Alexandria, the following described REAL ESTATE, in the city of Alexandria:

No. 1.—W. B. Nalls' TRACT OF LAND, in Fairfax county, containing about 25 acres, being the land of which Francis Hamilton died seized, and which was conveyed to Wm. B. Nalls by Wm. Hamsley and James Hamsley with Eliza, his wife, by deed, dated the 17th of July, 1855, lying about 34 miles from the city of Alexandria, on the Telegraph road.

No. 2.—Mary O. Sullivan's LOT, on the south side of Fairfax street, between King and Prince, 20 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in. deep, 6 running 136 feet 7 in. in the south of King.

No. 3.—Chas. B. Shirley's one undivided half of a TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING and LOT, on the east side of Washington street, between King and Prince, next to the Church, 20 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in. deep, 6 running 136 feet 7 in. in the south of King.

A more particular description of the property will be given on the day of sale.

Terms: One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in 6, 12 and 18 months; the bonds of the purchaser, with good security, and bearing interest, to be taken for the deferred payments, and the title to be retained until they are paid. Conveyancing at the expense of the purchaser.

je 2-1s C. W. WATTLES, Comm'r.

By F. A. Kerby.

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE A LOT OF AN ACRE AND A QUARTER OF GROUND, in Alexandria, Virginia, situated on Franklin street, between Alfred and Columbus, improved by a first-class COTTAGE BUILDING, containing 14 rooms, all in excellent order and condition; has an elegant cellar under the whole house and all necessary out buildings, such as meat